

THE PREVENTION OF HOSPITALIZATION—Treatment Without Admission for Psychiatric Patients—Milton Greenblatt, M.D., Robert F. Moore, M.D., Robert S. Albert, Ph.D., and Maida H. Solomon, B.A., B.S. Contributing Authors: Margaret M. Anderson, R.N., M.S., Lenore A. Boling, M.D., Bertram S. Brown, M.D., James F. W. Cox, M.D., Betty Ann Glasser, S.M., and Mary Jane Manning, S.M. Grune & Stratton, Inc., 381 Park Avenue South, New York 16, N. Y., 1963. 182 pages, \$7.50.

This well printed, well organized, slim volume is a comprehensive report of the operation and findings of the Community Extension Service operated by the Massachusetts Mental Health Center (previously known as the Boston Psychopathic Hospital). The service was supported by the New Projects Grant Division of National Institutes of Health for a research demonstration program entitled "Prevention of Hospitalization of Psychotic Referred to the Massachusetts Mental Health Center." The basic assumption of the service appears to have been that it is preferable to treat psychotic patients through extra-hospital resources and by doing so circumvent actual hospitalization.

A total of 128 patients was selected for the project. The report demonstrates in extremely practical terms the actual prevention of hospitalization of one out of every two of these patients who had been referred for hospitalization to the Massachusetts Mental Health Center. This finding is both startling and impressive. An extensive breakdown of factors entering into the decision for hospitalization is provided.

This book should find a special place in the current planning and implementation of community psychiatric treatment resources. Its emphasis on the practical problems encountered in regard to community attitudes, modes of operation, and resources available as they are now constituted, will provide bases for constructive approaches to the implementation of the thesis that patients are best treated in their own community close to their own families. The book has a special bonus: sections devoted to the factors which influence referrals for hospitalization by both psychiatrists and general practitioners. These should prove both illuminating and informative to the medical profession in general. Bringing together a number of articles, some previously published, in convenient book form, will serve as a valuable reference source for those engaged in the treatment of psychiatric patients in crisis who do not fit into the schema of traditional well ordered routinized facilities.

ULRICH B. JACOBSON, M.D.

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OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY—Second Edition—J. Robert Willson, M.D., Professor and Head of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology and Clayton T. Beecham, M.D., Professor of Clinical Obstetrics and Gynecology, both from Temple University School of Medicine; and Elsie Reid Carrington, M.D., Research Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania. The C. V. Mosby Company, 3207 Washington Blvd., St. Louis 3, Missouri, 1963. 738 pages, 333 illustrations, \$13.75.

In preparing a comprehensive, combined textbook of Obstetrics and Gynecology, one faces the dilemma of either not omitting a detail and writing an encyclopedic treatise or of preparing an inadequate synopsis for the sake of brevity. The authors of this book have attempted to resolve this dilemma and have avoided either extreme by writing a text that is reasonably comprehensive but not exhaustive. The chapters are arranged in a logical sequence in which the specialty is correctly treated as one integrated branch of medicine.

There are a few points on which this reviewer might quibble. Examples include the picture of a two-finger vaginal examination on pages 24-25. On page 75, Figure 27-C does not represent congenital atresia of the cervix and

Figure 27-J does not represent acquired atresia of the cervix. On page 132, Curve F is not labeled. It is doubtful that it is necessary for one to scrub and perform sterile vaginal examinations in the delivery room during labor. In general, however, the authors present a conservative, balanced account of the problems of clinical practice. The illustrations are clear and well chosen to supplement the text. Helpfully, the references appear at the end of each chapter and although some are out of date, many of the classics are included.

The question arises as to whether this second edition is justified. Although the book has increased in size from 605 to 738 pages, only a short chapter on "The Psychology of Woman" has been added and there is a paucity of changes throughout the remaining text. Large portions of the text represent chapters that are only slightly modified from the senior authors' well known volume, "Management of Obstetric Difficulties." It is unfortunate that the name of the late Isador Forman has been omitted from the list of authors as chapters from his pen still account for at least 25 per cent of the text.

Medical students, for whom the book is primarily intended, will find a broad survey of the field with sufficient information for passing examinations. The superficial treatment of many problems, however, does not necessarily develop a rationale for given mode of management. Areas of controversy are generally avoided and little investigative work is included. Many of the useful details of management are also lacking, and this makes the book of limited value to clinicians.

Despite these drawbacks, however, this is a well-prepared volume that is what it claims to be, a practical textbook containing the basic principles of obstetrics and gynecologic practice. It would be well if the information contained were known not only to students but to all practicing physicians as well.

LAWRENCE D. LONGO, M.D.

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CIRCULATORY PHYSIOLOGY: Cardiac Output and Its Regulation—Arthur C. Guyton, M.D., Professor and Chairman of the Department of Physiology and Biophysics, University of Mississippi Medical Center, Jackson, Mississippi. W. B. Saunders Company, West Washington Square, Philadelphia 5, Pa., 1963. 468 pages, \$15.00.

Present day cardiology relies heavily on physiological methods, one might even describe the current status of cardiology as its physiological era. The heart is a pump so that naturally the output of the pump is a paramount factor, a determinant of its function. Yet it is only 20 years or less since reliable methods of study of cardiac output in man have been introduced. Consequently, a large body of literature in recent years has been devoted to cardiac output and its regulation. Dr. Guyton, the author of this book, is an expert and a distinguished investigator in the field, who has summarized his own studies and those of others. The monograph contains five sections: 1. Normal values and methods; 2. Regulation of cardiac pumping action; 3. Regulation of venous return; 4. Analysis of cardiac output regulation; 5. Regulation of cardiac output in specific states. The book is well written and illustrated. As a monograph on a small and complex subject it offers different things to different readers. The extensive discussion of the methodology will be invaluable to the investigator in the field. The presentation of variation and changes in cardiac output in various clinical states (Part 5) will be of interest to the clinician, who can deepen his understanding of patient care. Most of the book will be of value to the clinical physiologist and the "laboratory cardiologist." This is unquestionably one of the more important books on basic aspects of cardiovascular disease to appear recently and deserves hearty recommendation.

ARTHUR SELZER, M.D.